SOLDIERS ASLEEP.

- The voice of the wind as it passes Makes musical hum,
 But hark! through the rustle of grasses
 The beat of the drum—
 A sob and a low voice that trembles,
- A down drooping bead,
- The morning of May time dissembles, We meet by the dead.
- No sound of the strife Comes up from the dust that is blending To fashion the life
- Of grasses and sweet scented brie and deep tinted blooms That burn out their delicate firer ses and sweet scented briers,
- The maiden who mourns for her loves
- That this is the end
- And mothers, who meet in their weeping With quivering mouth Ask not if their sons that are sleeping e Northward or South

WASHINGTON LETTER

- Wilson J. Grosvesor.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CAPITAL HARD TO KEEP TRACK OF.

Something About the Carriages of Some Notable People-The Branding of De. ern cowboy brands cattle. serters from the Army Discussed-Plans Adopted in Other Lands Described.

[Special Correspondence.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 .- It is a hard matter nowadnys to keep track of society affairs in through the fashionable northwestern section streets are found crowded with carriages packed in rows waiting for their owners to tear themselves away from the gay throngs gathered in the pariors of some leaders of them from driving over each other. For effect a passage. If there are not so many carriages as to entirely block up the road the ambition of a score or more of negro coach-



Among the many vehicles to be seen on reception days are some very quaint ones. The ingenuity of Americans in devising oddly d vehicles is famous, but nothing har jet been made on this side of the Atlantic that quite equals the equipage driven by ier Greger, secretary of the Russian minister. It is the drosky of which we have been told by travelers "over there." In Russia and the fashionable spas of Germany it is to the sight as the landau or victoria. M. Greger brought this drosky over from St. Petersburg, where it was made esally for him. It is a neat little four seled affair, with a driver's seat a good deal ner than that on which his master sits, little stout wheels eighteen inches in diamet in front and thirty behind. The wheels are banded with rubber tires, so that the drosk! rolls over the smooth pavements as noisele ly as a bicycle-a suggestion that ought to utilized by our American coachmakers, who have exhausted nearly every resource but this for the comfort of carriage owners. M. Greger bought for his drosky a magnificent bay Kentucky stallion, which big, brown whiskered, red faced Russian , finds a good deal of trouble in manag ing. The drosky, of course, is a very light load for him, and he has no exercise aside from the little driving he gets every afternoon. Aleksel is stout enough to pull the horse's head off, but that wid not keep him from continually pawing and prancing and wanting to go. So when Alekset and his master appear all the other donchmen get out of the way, and the queer little Russian vehicle goes splaning up and down in a lane of its own until M. Greger has made his call. The Russians think a great deal of the drosky.



GREGER'S DROSKY. They call it in Russia the droitzschka. In Germany it is called the droschke. The Rusmelling if we don't also call the drosky ozhki, drogi and droga. M. Greger drives his with the ordinary one horse shafts, and the big wooden hoop over the horse's collar, which is made familiar to us by all pictures of Russian carriages and sleighs. Aleksei rather scorns the shafts, however, for in Russia they never drive the drosky even with one horse with anything more than a single

pole. The big wooden hoop consoles him

can bitching gear.

newhat for being obliged to use the Ameri-

While other parts of the country are enjoying their ice palaces and toboggan slides, Washington is bathed in the warmth and ne of May. The grass in our little three cornered parks is green and bright, and Mr. Bancroft, the historian, who has the honor of having the first crocuses and byacinths of spring, has been looking attentively at the little square beds of bulbs in his front yard of late with some degree of expectancy. Senator Kenna, the sportsman of the set ate, is getting up a spring fishing party among his fellow senators. He is a devoted lover of bunting and fishing, and can cook what his hand finds to shoot or bait with all vited a party of friends this winter to dine on a West Virginia back, which he roasted whole and served on his huge table with the antiers rising from the platter and decorated with holly and mistletoe. He loves nothing better than to guide his friends to the best

esident will be invited. Gen. Bragg's suggestion that deserters from | was thinking of those million rations at Allathe army should be branded or tattooed. The toons, but it didn't appeare the disgust of the subject of desertion is one which greatly purzies Gen. Sheridan, and he took pains a year age to have very careful reports made by his ctor general as to the causes and reme dies for the evil. Every year about 3 per cent, of the army deserts. Many of these cent. of the army deserts. Many of these men are never beard of again, but a considerable number enlist again, sometimes to reset their offense again and again. There is peat their offense again and again. There is one man now in the Fort Leavenworth military prison who has deserted seventeen times. The causes of desertion are various. There seem to be fewer in the northern military posts, where good quarters are something of an object in cold weather. It is observed also every year. that more desertions occur at posts where

nificent Kanawha country of his state. The

there are no gardens for the supply of fresh vegetables. In a few cases it appears that harsh treatment from officers make them weary of the service, but this is the excep-tion. At present there is no adequate puntion. At present there is no adequate pur-ishment for the offense. In time of war it is

a serious matter to desert, when a strict court martial may impose the sentence of death. But in time of peace with many men desertion is hardly worse than drunkenness or any other of the many misdemeaners which occasion something like 15,000 courts martial dur-

Gen. Sheridan believes that it would be a good thing to brand every soldier when be enlists, so that in case of desertion, if he attempts to re-enlist, he can be identified. No man ever entered the army without being stripped to the



sure arrest and THE FRENCH PLAN. punishment for the deserter. This method prevent a great deal of desertion, but it is volting to think of branding human beings window? who are not guilty of crime, just as the west-

While it is called branding, it really is not the use of a redbot iron upon the flesh usual method of branding is really tattooing. Instruments similar to the hypodermic syringe are used to prick the flesh full of little punctures, over which India tak, saitnowadays to keep track of society affairs in Washington. All days of the week are alike an indelible black mark, which nothing short filled no with recenting. filled up with receptions. Wherever you go up of the surgeon's knife can remove. It has customary to brand deserters in of the city any evening toward 5 o'clock the France and England, but it never has been in the United States. Some effort was made years ago to have deserters from the navy branded, but it was not successful. The British deserter is now branded two inches below the left armpit with a black D an inch long. fashionable society. Where the congrega-tion of carriages is especially large the services of a policeman are called in to mar-convicted receives in time of peace a big red shal the colored coachmen in order and keep | D right over the heart; in war he receives a bullet in the same place. Gen. Bragg's propo hours sometimes it is almost impossible in the borrs sometimes it is almost impossible in the between the shoulder blades a black D an onable streets for ordinary vehicles to inch long. This is where the culprit cannot get at it to turn the letter into some tattooed device, such as sailors delight to put upon their bodies. The idea of tattooing a deserter men to keep their horses moving accomplishes ought not to be at all repulsive, for the crime

> serves a severe punishment, and as the mark is put upon an unexposed part of the person, although it stays there for life, the man who wears it can have a chance to reform and hold up his head among his fellows. The



talk of war with England gives special mportance to the recommendation of the hase military committee, of which Gen. Bragg is chairman. It seems likely that the size of the army will be increased either by this congress or at the first session of the The discipline of the army, which by a long interval of peace has lapsed from its former high character, will now receive attention from the press and the public all over the land. The navy, which has falles years, has already had something of a quick-

ening, and will be the subject of further at

tention from congress and the country. In a company of artists this week I heard some interesting talk about material for a statue of Gen. Logan. The question was at what time in the general's life the sculptor ought to date his work. "It would be an anachronism," said one, "to picture Gen. Logan with a broad, heavy jaw and huge mustache as most of the veterans remember him. You see, the fact is that Logan's reputation increased immensely after the war. Probably more people saw him and heard of him of saw his picture fh any five years after the war than ever saw or heard of him during active military operations. And as a cold matter of fact Logan looked a good deal different when he was a soldier from what he did when he was a senator. His face was fleshier, fuller and softer. The firm jaw was there, but it was not so prominent, nor was successful equestrian statue of Logan should picture him just as he looked at the close of the war. He was not nearly so fine looking as later in life, but he was a magnificent look ing man then, and in order to keep to the truth and picture the great volunteer gen-eral as his men loved him the artist must go

back twenty years in his life. Mr. Brady, the photographer who made a national reputation during the war period as the photographer celebrities, took several portraits of Logan when the latter was in Wash. ington at the grand review of the arm remember well. said Mr. Brady today, "the various

sittings which I

had from the gen-

eral I invited Gen.

generals to my

as one of Sherman's

Sherman and his

LOGAN AT 39.

staff, came also. He was then 35 years old. I think, in the prime of his strength and ember his alert, springy. brave step, the deep, flashing, black eye, and grave, silent manner. Logan was highly respected, I could see, by Gen. Sherman and his fellow generals. I made several portraits of him singly and in groups. This little carte de visite to which you are welcome, of course, is probably the best portrait made at that time. I cannot tell you how many thousands of this picture were sold. The number was large. But the best picture of Logan I have just been over to New York to Among the thousands of negatives with which I have parted in the last few years was It shows the fire and dash and spirit of the man better than any picture I have ever seen of him. It is a three-quarters length, large size, and the general sits with his legs crossed, face full view, erect and It is a fine picture. If any one picture is to be taken as a basis of study for the general's statue, I doubt if any better than this could be found." John Ave.

Gen. Sherman's Absent Mindedness, Speaking of Gen. Sherman's absent minded ness, an old soldier said to-day: "An incident happened on Pine mountain, Ga., the evening that Gen. Sherman sent his famous disputch, 'Hold the fort, I am coming,' to Aliatoona, Oct. 5, 1864. The general received a fresh cigar from some one, cigars being scarce, and began to shout for a light. Licut. J. Clarence Peck, of Gen. Whittaker's staff, was the for tunate possessor of a freshly lighted cigar, ces for deer and trout or bass in the mag- and Le politely handed it to Gen. Sherman, who lit his own cigar and then deliberately threw the lieutenaut's cigar away. A broad Military men are a good deal interested in smile displayed itself all around. The general

lieutenant."-New York Sun. Death Penalty in Ethiopa.

Among Ethiopians, when sentence of death was to be pronounced upon any perguilty in-lividual was expected to kill him-self with his own hand immediately.—

HOW THE MONEY GOES Midwinter Strawberries That Only Cost

40 Cents Aplece. Special Correspondence.] New York. Feb. 14 .- "Are they wax?" said

the lady of the first part. "No, indeed," re-plied the lady of the second part, "they are What Women Are Doing and What They any kind of work. The individual worker re enough strawberries. They come from Florida. I had a box sent me last winter when I was ill."

"Well, no, they taste most too much like

The berries were large and tempting looking. They were prominently displayed in a Broadway fruiterer's window, and attracted general attention. They appeared fixed up and polished somehow, till they were not quite like the real thing. They looked huge, symmetrical and tasteless. There were about ten in each minute basket that was no larger than a small ice cream plate. I wonderes how much they cost. Then I said to myself, "I've a tongue in my head, and I'll find out." I assumed a sort of Fifth avenue air and

snuntered into the little shop. "How much are those strawberries?" I I flatter myself my manner was grand and patronizing

would doubtless ling behind the counter. "Do you mean those small baskets in the

I didn't buy any Two doors below the fruiterer's is a fashconable florist's shop. In the window was a basket of the most glorious orchids that ever bloomed. They were of a vivid light purple, with dark throats, and petals so soft, so waxen and rich, that they looked like a flash of color from the unseen world. There were nine or ten of them in the group-not more than that, The basket handle was bound with a glossy ribbon of the bue the milliners call "verdigris green," and it hung in a loop and ends down Again I assumed my Fifth avenue manner,

and walked into the florist's shop. "What is the price of that basket of or-

"Eighteen dollars and a half," said the

"Do you sell the flowers separately?" "No only the whole basket According to my figuring that was two dollars apiece for the blossoms, leaving the

green ribbon. Undoubtedly before the day was over, both strawherries and orchids were gone. Nor were those unusual prices for flowers in winter. Rosebuds bring from balf a dollar apieco The rarer kinds are never so low as that n the fashionable season.

There is plenty of money in New York. The millionaires have so much that they are at loss sometimes to find hobbies to spend it Moreover, in the matter of charities, New York is grandly generous, probably spending more in that way than any other city in the world except London. And still the worst of it is that pauperism and the needs square deal anyhow.

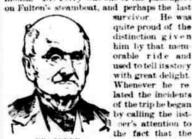
quite proud of the

ONE OF FULTON'S PASSENGERS.

Special Correspondence.] have already read of the death of Dr. William into the frying pan.

Perry, of Exeter, N. H., which occurred last

Domestic service with us, as, indeed, most month. Dr. Perry was one of the passengers other things now and always, is in a transi-



DR. PERRY.

several days. I went to the tavern and en- not like a creature of a different order. gaged a room. But early the next morning a man burried into the barroom of the inn and under my charge on her way to New York | There are slight inconveniences attendir us call, and stopping the vessel, sent back a

were off on our voyage."

The doctor described the boat in this way: long and nearly 30 feet wide, with side paddle wheels and a sheetiron boiler. She could make about six miles an hour." Dr. Perry was not only a survivor from

the first steamboat trip, but he was also the oldest graduate of Harvard university and the 4 dest man in Exeter. He was in his 199th year when he died. R. M. G.

When Col. Mosby Was Outwitted. He was seldom defeated and but once out-

witted. In the latter instance Col. Mosby had crossed the mountain with a few men into Clarke county, when he was informed that a Federal officer with a squad of cavalrymen were in the vicinity. The officer had stopped at Clay Hill, the residence of Mr. Witing, and Mosby made up his mind to capture officer and men. His action was prompt, as usual. He went to Clay Hill, captured the Federal officer while he was scated at supper, and carried him off as prisoner to Upperville, east of the Blue ridge. There had been nothing unpleasant about the whole affair. Mosby and his prisoner were on the most friendly terms. The partisan had ridden his favorite gray mare on the sout, and at Upperville was standing beside her ready to mount, when the Federal officer

"That's a superb animal, colonel." "Yes," was the gratified reply of the partisan, as he patted the mare's neck. The officer sauntered close. "A very fine animal" be repeated, "I'll try her paces!" And throwing himself into

the saddle be disappeared at full speed, and Col. Mosley never again saw his favorite gray mare or his prisoner.—Baltimore Herald. A Triple Array of Figures. The St. Louis type foundry proprietor says: Here we are on the eve of 1888,

which creates a triple demand for the figure 8. This triple use of figures in the annals of time will not occur again till 1911, 1999, 2000, 2022, 2111, 2122, 2202, 2212, 2222, etc.—Detroit Free Press.

England's Wheat Imports. England, it is stated, now imports from Russia 5,000,000 hundred weight of wheat, against 10,000,000 fifteen years In the same interval the import from America has increased from 12,000,-090 hundred weight to 20,000,000.—New

Orleans Times-Democrat. Indian Corn in Germany. ORGANIZED INDUSTRY.

WHAT THERE IS IN IT FOR THE ARMY OF WORKINGWOMEN.

May Do in the Way of Work that Is 'sas given place to mac inery and corpora Remunerative-Some Information that Is Worth Pendering.

[Special Correspondence]

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The best and most is significant movement that has ever taken place among workingwomen has been ac-complished in Chicago by the incorporation of "The Girl's Co-operative Clothing Manufactory" Sixty girls, expert workers, it is stated, have combined together, hired a large room, fitted it up with thirty sewing ma-chines secured the patronage of a certain number of dealers and gone to work for themselves. They agree to draw moderate wages weekly and divide the surplus at the end of the year. This is a start in the right direction; this solves the problem of the "Working Girls," so far as the sixt are con-cerned, and the example will be priceless to thousands of others. By this act they have shown an intelligent comprehension of the situation and of the way to better it for themselves and others. By it they at once raise themselves from the position of power less and dependent employes to independent workers, with proprietary interests, and an incentive to raising and maintaining a higher standard of work. No permanent improvement can take place in working conditions unless this necessity is recognized. The one diffi-culty in regard to trades unions is that they put good and bad workers on a level, and de-mand the wages for them, whether the work is done or not done, or done well or ill. It is greatly to be hoped that the conscience of workingwomen will prevent their acceptance of this false fundamental basis. The co-operative principle is more dignified, more honest, and therefore more honorable. There training was obtained and the work con are no "prisoners of poverty" in this country among these who know how and are willing to do good work, unless they suffer from the taint of vice or inherited disease. But the good worker has a right to improve his or her own condition by every possible half dollar to pay for the bow of verdigris enlargement; to the gratification of tastes and a provision for old age. There are employers who endeavor to secure these rewards to the worker, but they are the exception, nct the rule. The average employer uses the best years of a man's or woman's life, gathers #le results, like grain, into his own barns and holdings, fattens his own children upon it, who are educated to despise the labor that enriched them, and turns the laborer adrift when he no longer serves his purpose.

Co-operation is the only guarantee for the working man and woman; the only one for the purchasers of the products of labor. The association of young workingwomen upon the worst of it is that pauge state by year, along for charity are increasing year by year, along with the money of the millionaire. It isn't a the other day by a club of ladies, that the "working girl"-by which was meant shop girls, factory girls and the like-should take refuge from the injustice practiced upon them in their present position in the kitchens of the well to do classes-that is, be employed by Dr. Perry, of Exeter, N. H., and His the women instead of the men. With all due respect to the good intentions of the ladies in the case, it is doubtful if this would not be, Boston, Feb. 14.-Many of my readers at least and literally, jumping out of the fire

on Fulton's steamboat, and perhaps the last tion stage. It retains, however, more of the survivor. He was fendal elements than any other form of paid uite proud of the labor; the very word servant, from servi-listinction given tude, serf and serfdom, indicating the subjective attitude which seems to belong to it. But this is purely illusory, the outgrowth of used to tell its story | tradition and customs, but not warranted by the actual facts as they exist to-day. Whenever he re vulgar, unthinking housekeeper ranks herself lated the incidents of the trip he began the subordinate is not infrequently the better by calling the list- off and more independent of the two. She per's attention to has it in her power to create perpetual disthe fact that the comfort in the household, and to cause it at boat was not simply the most inopportune moment, and if she conthe Clermont, but the Katherine of Cler- caives herself badly treated, or her vested rights infringed upon, arms akimbo and sud-"I was attending Union college at Schenectady, N. Y., once," he said to an inquirer in elf-assertion, of saying: "I am not serf, or explanation of the way he came to be one of ervant, I will do your work as well as I can, passengers, but was not satisfied with within reasonable hours and for fair paf, but institution and so determined to enter I do not belong to you; you do not own me, Harvard. On my way home I arrived at and must not call upon me from early in the we shall inevitably fall by the wayside or Albany, and there, to my discomfort, learned | morning until late at night, as if I was slave | bring up the inglorious rear; and the woman that I must endure a long delay, for none of or bondswoman; and if I live in your house the river boats then in use were to start for you must treat me like a human being, and

That is what domestic service is coming to -a business-the business of house work; The steamboat arrived last and the sooner the better. Already ladies night and is going to start down the river at 9 o'clock.' I decided at once that I would be glad to make an arrangement by which a coma passenger on the strange craft, whatever it might be. There was a lady of Connecticut the work of the day and leaves at night. city, and when I told her that we could take such an arrangement, but it is much better the new steambeat she expressed her willingness to travel that way. But it took her so long to get ready that when we reached the wharf the beat was steaming off. However, they were more accounted in the control of t they were more accommodating on that trip poorer part of the community must be conthan they would be now. The officers heard | tent to accept and teach the ignorant and incompetent in return for their willingness to small boat to take us on board. Then we work long hours and for smaller pay. When they are no longer ignorant and have become competent they have a perfect right to look

"She was a rude built craft, about 125 feet for a better and less exacting field of labor. In gand nearly 29 feet wide, with side paddle The trouble with, and in regard to, help in the household, arises principally from selfishness, a want of consideration and failure to recognize the force of new conditions on the part of employers, and the inability to express clearly and without heat and violence, what they feel on the part of the ignorant em-ployed. Experience and necessity in time teach even those who are most unwilling to learn; but they could save themselves and others much trouble by a clearer view and quicker acceptance of the situation.

The business policy which housework is beginning to assume is a good thing in many ways; it will compel better system and order in detail of domestic life; it will make women less selfish and irksome in their demands upon others, and more self-reliant; it will oblige them to regulate their domestic concerns with more regard to the convenience and hours of paid workers, and avoid bur-dens and responsibilities which they are not willing to assume, and which cannot be transferred to other shoulders.

It will naturally be some time before this the movement and the working towards it which creates most of the troubles which every one experiences or sees, more or less; and the acceptance of the facts, the regula-tion of one's life in accordance with the awakening spirit of the time, saves friction, if not conflict. Then, is it not something to rejoice at, that labor is finding a higher level -that the process is eternally going on which liberates the mind, the soul, the will of the real man, as well as his body. Should we not be thankful to aid this effort toward freedom and more perfect development, even if it is only by a simple recognition of human rights and by taking our own burdens upon our own shoulders; and if we cannot walk in the front ranks and lead the march of the vertice, at least let us keep step lest we stand

in the way of the living God, The patriarchal argument has lost its force with working people, because the patriarchal idea simply attaches to service with the majority of employers; it does not bind them any more to the care and protection of the employed. In great cities, and under the new social and economic conditions, it is harmy possible that it should; but there is nothing to prevent the kindly man or woman from putting the widest and highest inter-pretation upon his or her own duties, while recognizing other people's rights. The difficulty with the majority is that they demand the patriarchal service, while taking every Harper's Bazar.

Indian corn, having very large kernels and long ears, is raised in central Germany, but a former resident of the country states that the ing and blowing away, losing some two feet farmers make no use of it except for fattenessed of the hour. Nothing is more common state of the hour. Nothing is more common that the lost of the section of the hour. Nothing is more common that the lost of the section of the hour. Nothing is more common that the lost of the section of the hour. Nothing is more common that the lost of the section of the hour. Nothing is more common that the lost of the section of the lost of th than the winningness to give \$5 of the \$50

which has been unjustly gained or withheld Pay what is due, and let every man and wo-man be his or her own almoner.

In the meantime, if talk was work there ould be no difficulty in having plenty of it done. Never was so much said upon a sub ject-never was there more difficulty in findtions; if the latter have no souls the former have no recognizable bodies, and require only a little experience, no train ng or education. General knowledge undoubtedly more diffused, special ignorance of to-day would put to shame the middle ages. The state needs to come to the rescue, since trades will not admit of learners, and the efforts made by individuals are after all but drops in the bucket.

The talk may not, however, be so fruitless as it seems if it educates public opinion to growing necessities. Our system of public schools has grown into cumulative provision for the children of the rich or well to do. instead of aids to the development and train ing of the poor. If an effort is made to send the children to the primary school—and it must be remembered that the cleanliness, the decent clothing, the regularity, all require effort on the part of those whose habits are often the opposite of cleanly and regular— there is nothing subsequently to supplement the three R's and make the girl or boy more useful in the home or in the shop.

At a recent meeting of the New York

alumnae of such colleges as Vassar, Wellesley, the Boston university, the University of Michigan, Cornell and others, the young women discussed the question of employment for educated women, outside that of teaching, which is overstocked. They had with them a woman job printer and a woman dentist, th only representatives of these occupations in New York who are masters, not journeyme They found that architecture, real estate and business of various kinds offered fair opportunities, provided the requisite preparatory ducted on true business principles.

There must be some love of work for work's sake by those who would succeed in it; and while women can never hope to compete with men on their own ground of acquisition and appropriation, there is a world of hand inmeans. We have a right to look forward to dustry open to them, in which, though there cumulative compensation for days and hours of toil; to the building up of a home; to its finitely more of real achievement and enjoyment. Machine labor must always present a certain uniform and monotonous character; hand work alone is capable of natural diversity and expression. Skilled work of this kind always commands its price, and many women have made an independent position by becoming the centers of such indi-Organized industry is inevitable in these days of rapidly growing populations and sharp competition; the question is shall it be organized by industry itself, for its own benefit, or shall this industry be employed for the benefit and profit of others?

People with or without an idea press to the crowded cities when all they need is to dig and build at home. Every city was once waste, once a hamlet, once a little village, once a town of moderate size and proportion unknown beyond its own limits. adding to this overgrowth, create centers of industry in your own town and neighborhood. Train your own workers, foster home industries, develop home resources. All over the country isolated women are begging to know in what profitable way they can use their leisure hours—an hour snatched now and then from house work, the care of children or the labors of the farm. Singly they can do nothing that would do more than add the merest occasional and uncertain pittance to their resources; but if some wise and energetic woman would combine these neighborhood forces in the raising of silk, in the production of a single vegetable—say cabbage or onions, for which the region became famous-industries would be built up like that of cheese and fruit canning by men. A jam as well known as Scotch marmalade or English respherry jam would make the fortune of a district; and what is it to prevent another from establishing a repu-tation for hand knitting, investigating modern methods, looking up best patterns and materials, and utilizing the labor of old and young in a diversity of beautiful and useful articles! Industry is to go forward, not back Organization is its source of strength and progressive development. We are not to spend our force fighting the inevitable or bewailing that which is gone, not to return; but use the energy we possess to assist the march of events and keep our place in the ranks or

The Theatre in the Future. ing by entertaining the public than the corresponding class in England, France and Cermany. There are more places of amuse toent in New York and its neighborhood to-lay than were in the whole Union forty years ago. Time was when the churches made rural localities some twenty years ago, but now every town of 5,000 inhabitants or more has its opera house and theatre for occa-sional, if not regular, dramatic performances. Just at present there is a veritable craze under way on the part of young men and women to become dramatic artists. It pays well to those who are talented enough to get engagements, and then the applause from the front appeals to the approbative in In no other profession is public favor so in stantaneous or so gratifying. Paris has long had its Conservatoire, where aspirants for dramatic fame could procure the necessary instruction. Of course, every theatre is a practical school for teaching artists, but the neophytes cannot obtain the all round instruction which the stage demands in all its departments. In New York there is now a dramatic school in operation, at the bead of which is Mr. Franklin Sar gent, where young men and women are drilled in voice culture, pantomime, dramatic ex-pression, fencing, dancing and all the accomplishments necessary to express emotion or portray character upon the stage. There is really as much reason for dramatic schools as for training in any technical art. The superiority in the French acting drama is unques tionably due to the elaborate culture given to French artists in the famous Conserva-New York school will grow into an institution quite as important in its way. We also need a great national musical college, which may perhaps be supplied in time by the National Opera company. It is gratifying to know that there are a greater number of persons studying music, both vocal and instrumental, in the United States than in any other country. We have as fine voices as any in the world. Indeed, the time is not distant when there will be more American sopranos and contraites than in all Europe combined. In tenors and baritones are scarce everywhere, This is probably due to the fact that more girls than young men study music as a pro-

Few Wolves in Prussia. There are very few wolves in Prussia, only four having been killed, and it is a curious fact that the German wolves seem to have followed the German army almost en masse into France during the winter of 1870, and to have remained there. In the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine the number of wolves killed during the year was thirty-seven, in addition to 2,680 foxes and 152 wildcats.—London

Pullman's Beginning George M. Pullman began life as a cabinet maker, and was forced to emigrate with his family from the little country town where he lived in order to save them from starvation.



H.W. JOHNS' PLASTIC STOVE-LINING.

One of the most desirable articles for the househ ld ever produced. Easily applied by any one at less than half the cost of brick nings, while it is far more durable.

Only one half the thickness of ordinary fire-brick is required, leaving more space for fuel. Suitable for all kinds of Stoves, Ranges, and Furnaces.

ASBESTOS FURNACE & RETORT CEMENT, For Cementing Joints in Heaters, Stoves, Furnaces, etc.

It will not shrink, will standary amount of hest, as no offensive odor, and prevents escape of gas at smoke.

These articles are supplied ready for use in 5 and b. cans; also in Eega & Bhls. for ma escriptive Price Lists free by mail.

H. W. JOHNS M'F'G CO., 87 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK. CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, LONDON

This space will be occupied by

GEO. C. HANCE & CO.,

Successors to Hance & Co., 14 West Main St., Springfield, Ohio.

J. B. FELLOWES & SON,

14 EAST MAIN ST.,

Are now open with the finest line of Cloths and Cashmeres both Foreign and Domestic, ever displayed in Springfield The reputation of Col. Fellowes and his son is such that there can be no doubt of their giving satisfaction and a firstclass fit in every case.

The United States is to-day the most liberal patron of dramatic artists. We have more theatres than any country on earth and a greater number of people who make a liv-

NOS. 55 AND 57 ARCADF.

the theatre unpopular outside of the very large cities. The concert and the lecture was the only relaxation permitted in the

FINE NOVELTIES, ARCADE NEWS DEPOT.

WEDDING AND PARTY WORK.

VISITING CARDS, ETC., ENGRAVED AND PRINTED TO ORDER. DON'T BUY YOUR

 ${f FURNITURE}$

UNTIL YOU SEE THE STOCK AT

GEO. S. PLATTENBURG'S

NEW STORE, 74 W. MAIN ST.

toire. There are those who believe that the Don't fail to stop in and see for yourself. Remember the place, 74 West Main St., 1st door west of Wigwam.



FARTHEST NORTH Three Years of Arctic Service. By A. W. GREELY, Lieut. U. S. Army. Com'g Lady Franklin Bay Expedition of 1861-4. e Vots. Ropal Boo. with Steel Portrait, over 100 Mustrations the Oficial Maps and Charts. Sold only by Subscription.

eroid.

'A will made and welcome book."—N. T. Sun.

'A will made and welcome book."—N. T. Sun.

'Interesting from cover to cover."—N. T. Heroid.

'Volumes in every way satisfactory and complete."—N. T. Post.

'No story of Arctic exploration has equaled it in power, value thos."—Hartford Post. A Special Agent Wanted in Every City and Town. AMM. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,



THE LUBURG MANF'C CO., 145 N. 8th St., Philada., Pa.